

A.

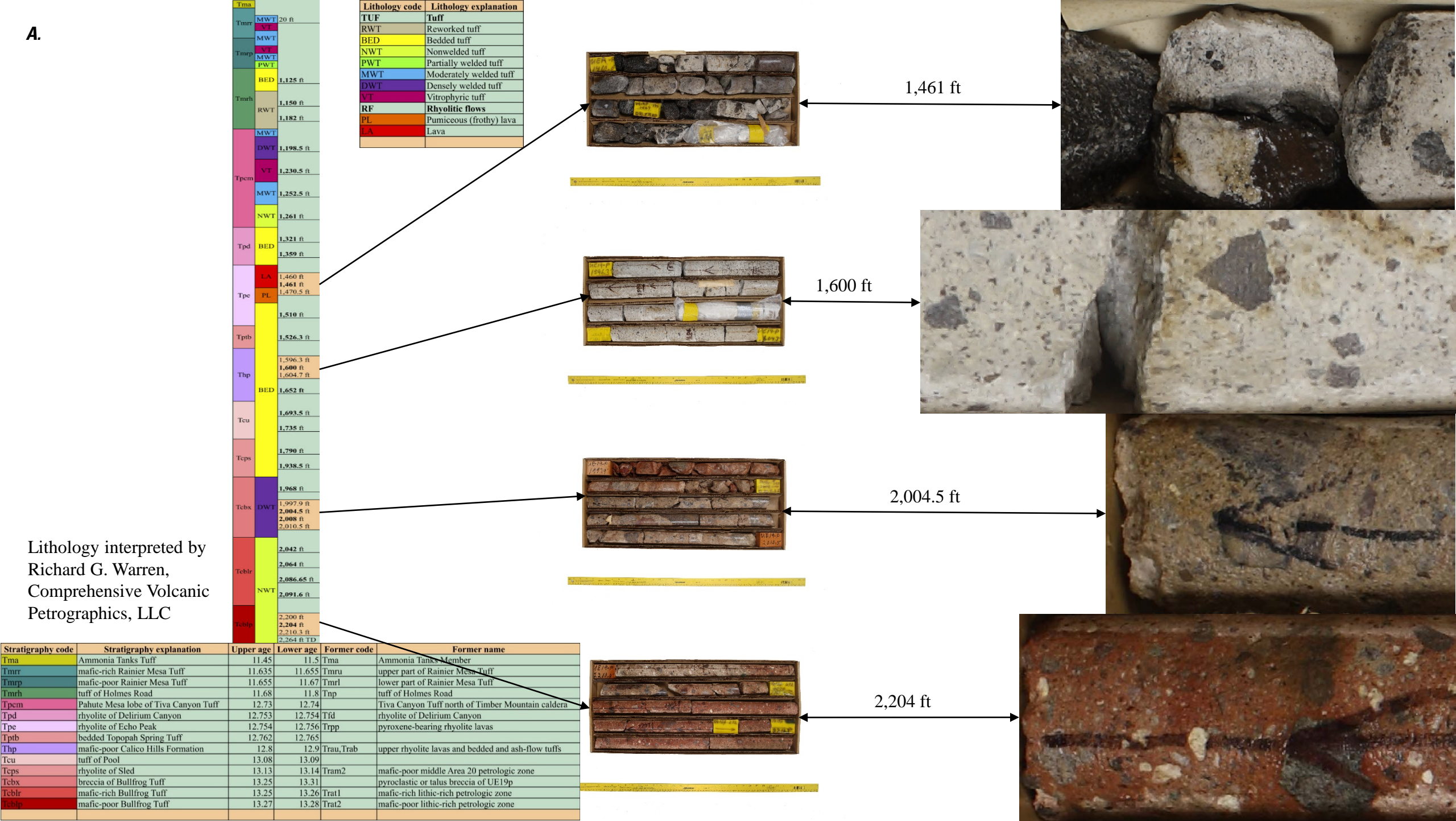
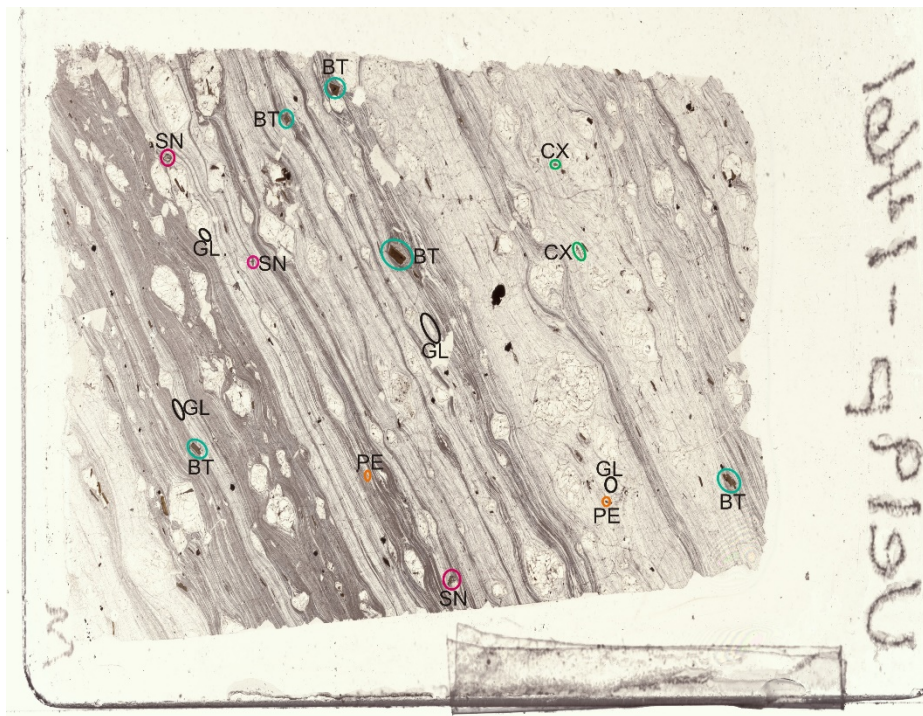
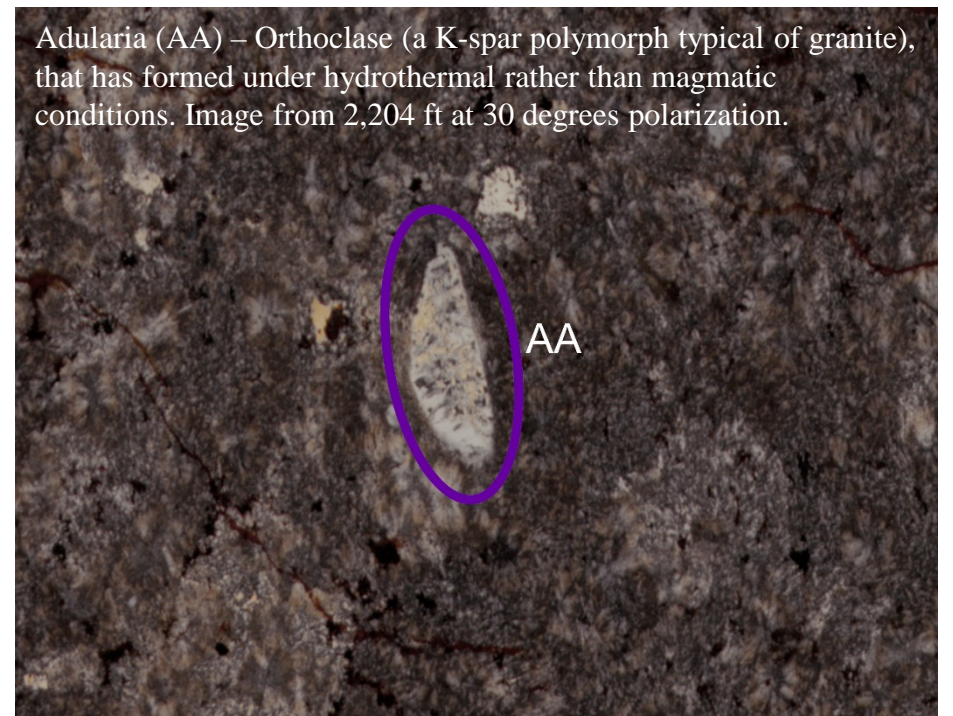


Figure 3. Representation of rock column derived from lithologic records (A) compared with core samples and thin sections thin-section images (B-E) from the UE-19p borehole.

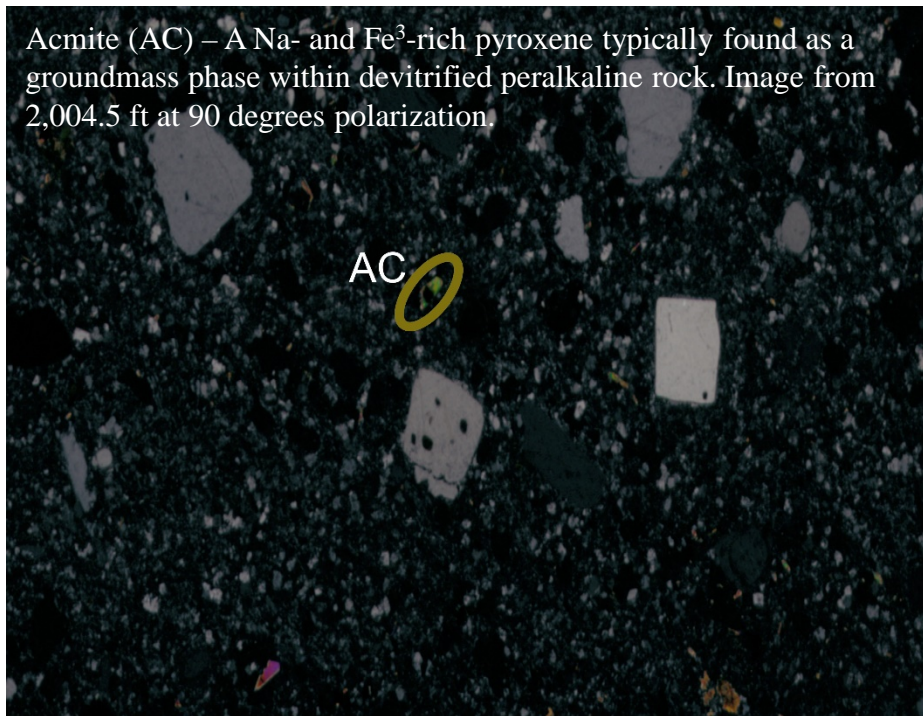
B.



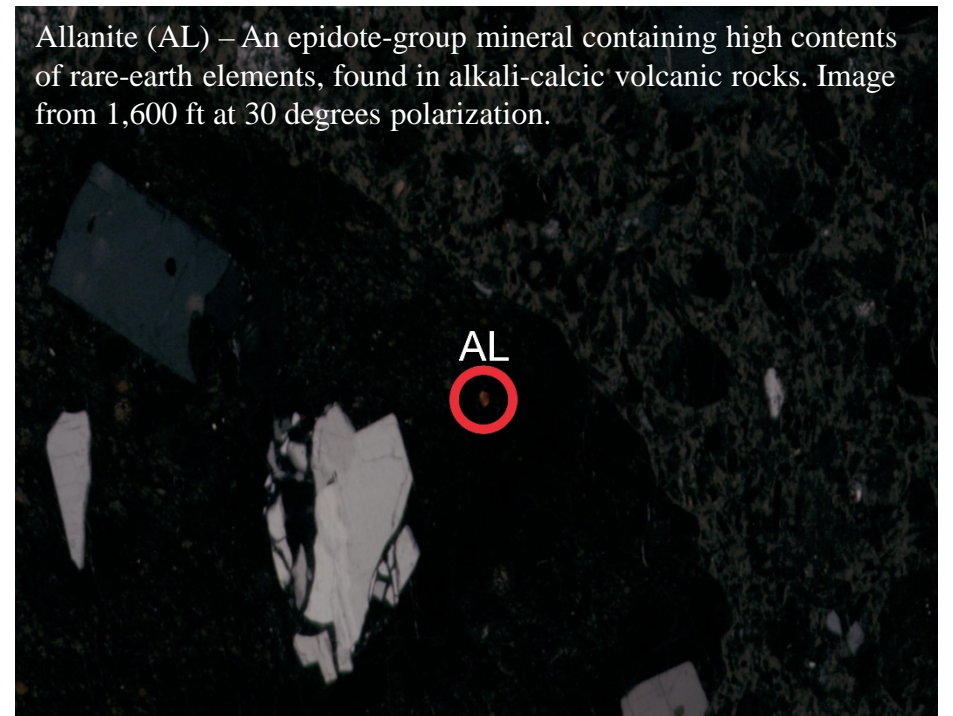
Adularia (AA) – Orthoclase (a K-spar polymorph typical of granite), that has formed under hydrothermal rather than magmatic conditions. Image from 2,204 ft at 30 degrees polarization.



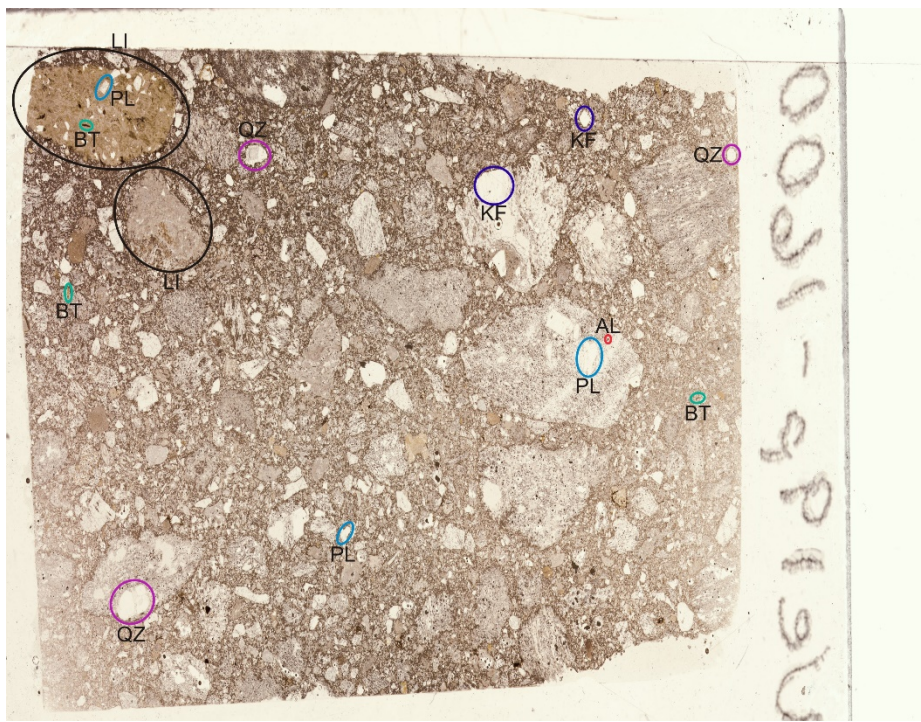
Acmite (AC) – A Na- and Fe³-rich pyroxene typically found as a groundmass phase within devitrified peralkaline rock. Image from 2,004.5 ft at 90 degrees polarization.



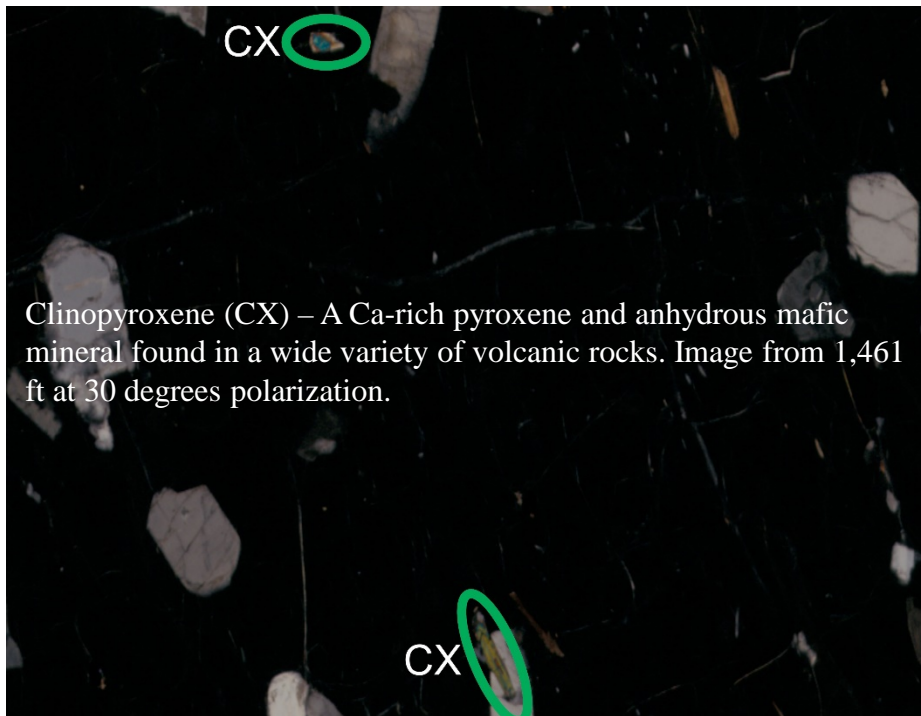
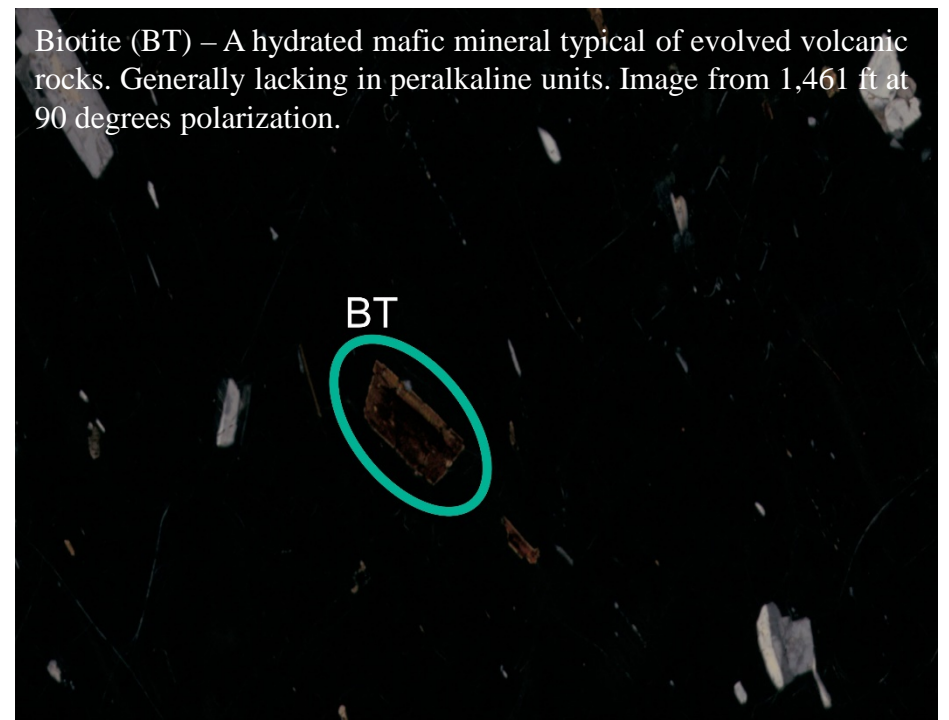
Allanite (AL) – An epidote-group mineral containing high contents of rare-earth elements, found in alkali-calcic volcanic rocks. Image from 1,600 ft at 30 degrees polarization.



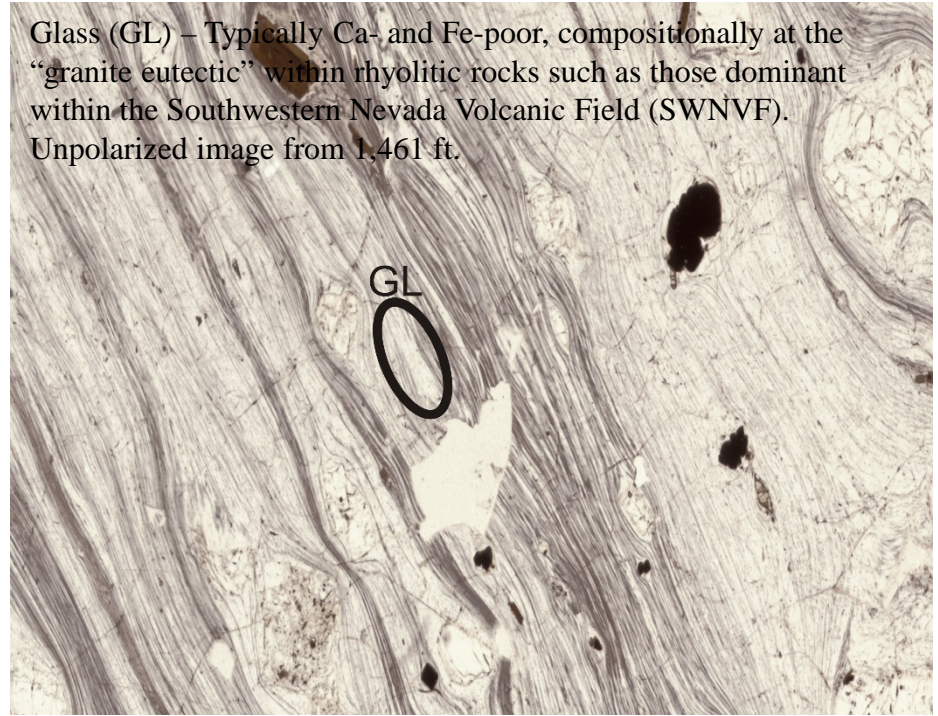
C.



Biotite (BT) – A hydrated mafic mineral typical of evolved volcanic rocks. Generally lacking in peralkaline units. Image from 1,461 ft at 90 degrees polarization.

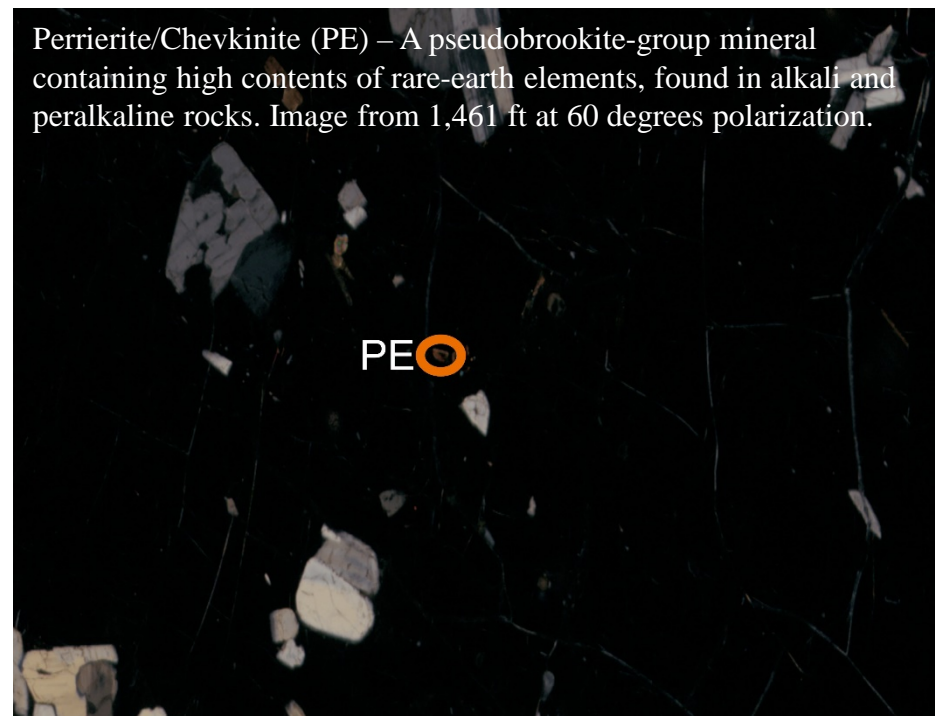
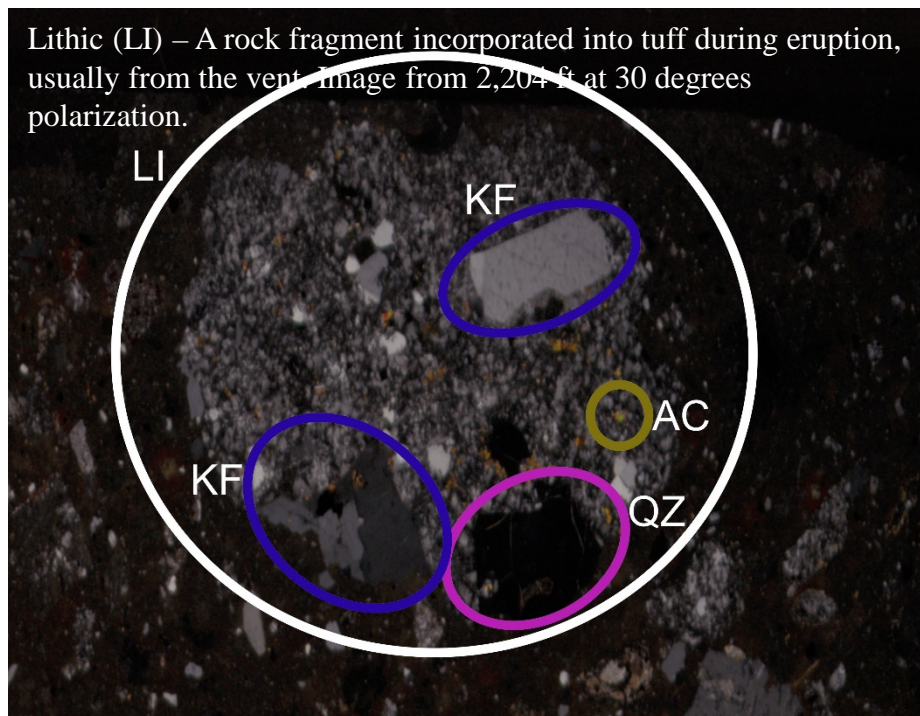
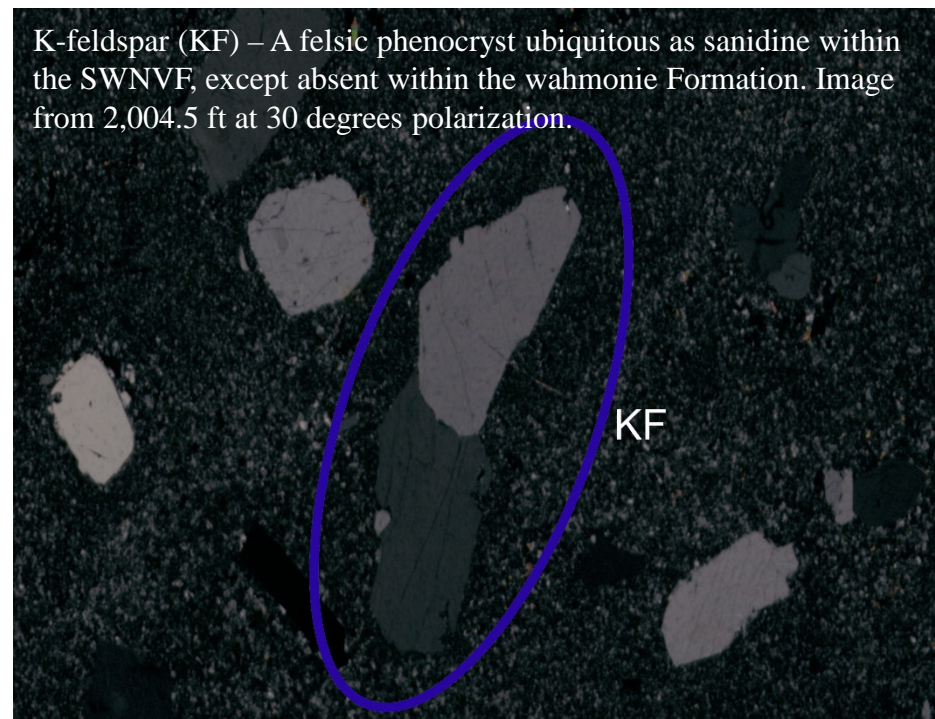
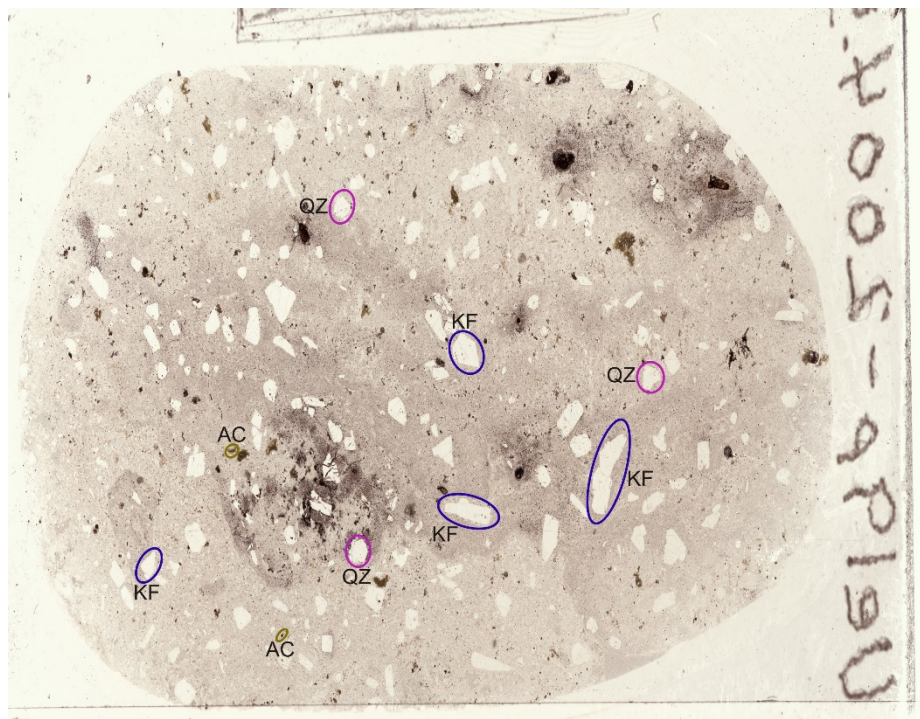


Clinopyroxene (CX) – A Ca-rich pyroxene and anhydrous mafic mineral found in a wide variety of volcanic rocks. Image from 1,461 ft at 30 degrees polarization.



Glass (GL) – Typically Ca- and Fe-poor, compositionally at the “granite eutectic” within rhyolitic rocks such as those dominant within the Southwestern Nevada Volcanic Field (SNNVF). Unpolarized image from 1,461 ft.

D.

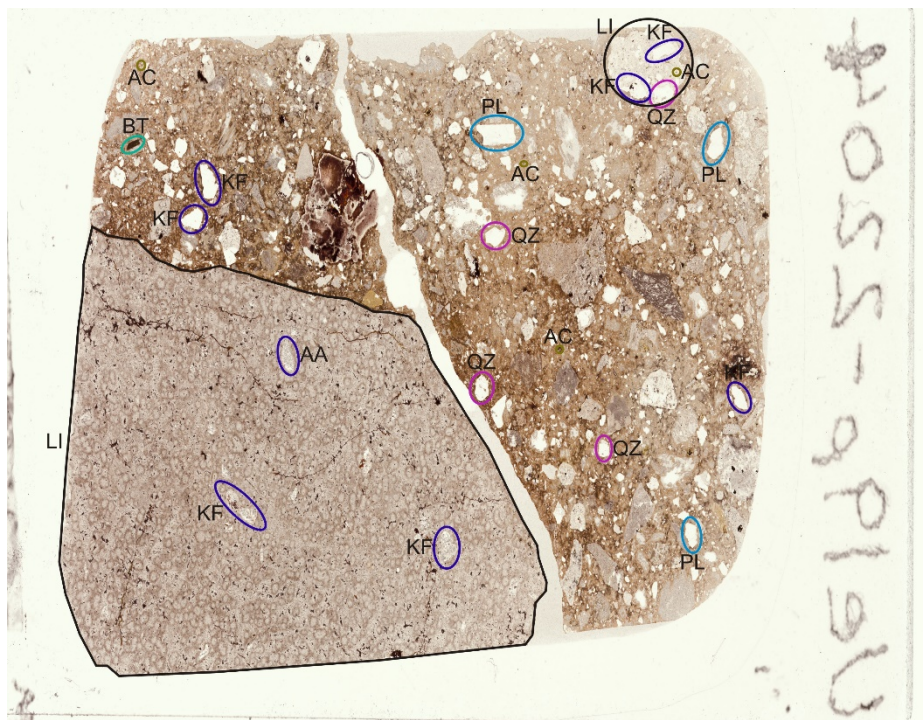


K-feldspar (KF) – A felsic phenocryst ubiquitous as sanidine within the SWNVF, except absent within the wahmonie Formation. Image from 2,004.5 ft at 30 degrees polarization.

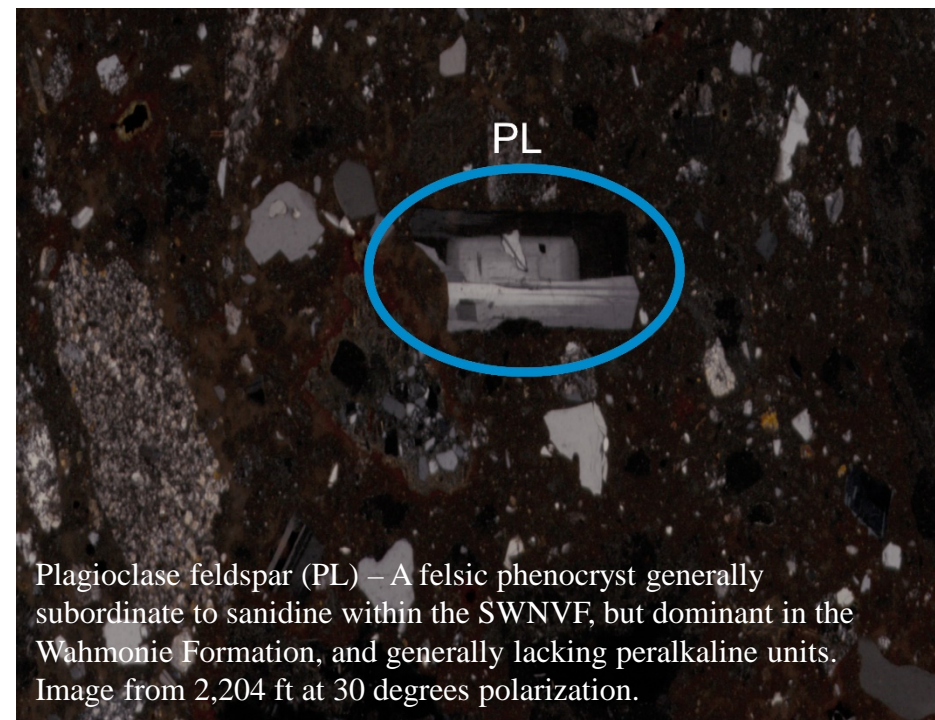
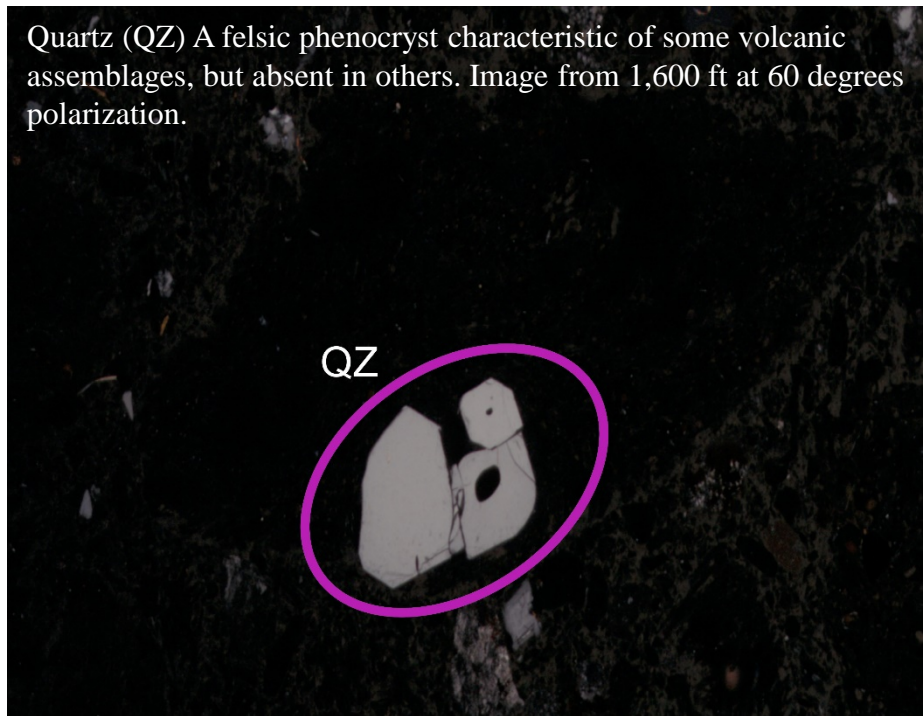
Lithic (LI) – A rock fragment incorporated into tuff during eruption, usually from the vent. Image from 2,204 ft at 30 degrees polarization.

Perrierite/Chevkinite (PE) – A pseudobrookite-group mineral containing high contents of rare-earth elements, found in alkali and peralkaline rocks. Image from 1,461 ft at 60 degrees polarization.

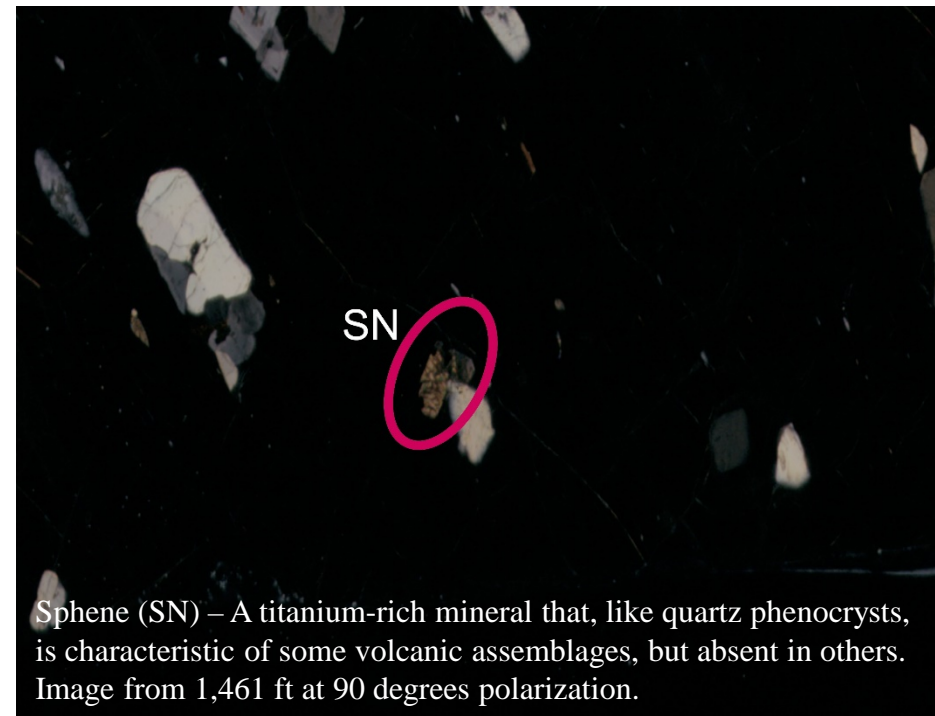
E.



Quartz (QZ) A felsic phenocryst characteristic of some volcanic assemblages, but absent in others. Image from 1,600 ft at 60 degrees polarization.



Plagioclase feldspar (PL) – A felsic phenocryst generally subordinate to sanidine within the SWNVF, but dominant in the Wahmonie Formation, and generally lacking peralkaline units. Image from 2,204 ft at 30 degrees polarization.



Sphene (SN) – A titanium-rich mineral that, like quartz phenocrysts, is characteristic of some volcanic assemblages, but absent in others. Image from 1,461 ft at 90 degrees polarization.